HISTORY of Shanghai

The Evolution of Shanghai: From Fishing Village to Global Metropolis

Ancient Origins and Early Development

The area now known as Shanghai has been inhabited since ancient times, with evidence of settlements dating back to 5000 B.C. During the Spring and Autumn period, it was part of the Kingdom of Wu, later conquered by the Kingdoms of Yue and Chu. The Warring States period saw Shanghai under the rule of Lord Chunshen, who ordered the excavation of the Huangpu River, which would later play a crucial role in the city's development as a port.

Rise as a Trading Port

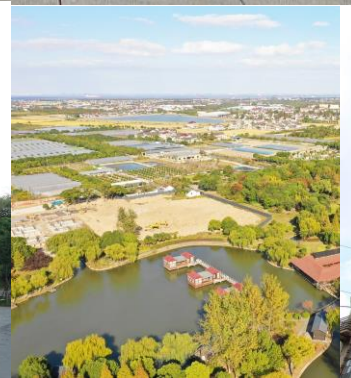
Shanghai's transformation into a significant trading hub began during the Song Dynasty, with the establishment of a customs office by the 11th century. The city's advantageous location as a deepwater port was recognized, and it became a focal point for coastal and inland shipping. By the late Ming Dynasty, Shanghai had evolved into a major center for cotton and textiles, setting the stage for its future growth.

Colonial Era and Foreign Influence

The 19th century marked a pivotal turn in Shanghai's history when it was opened to European trade following the First Opium War. The establishment of the Shanghai International Settlement and the French Concession turned the city into a melting pot of foreign cultures, architecture, and societies. This period saw an influx of international influences, which shaped the city's character and left a lasting impact on its heritage.

Modern Economic Powerhouse

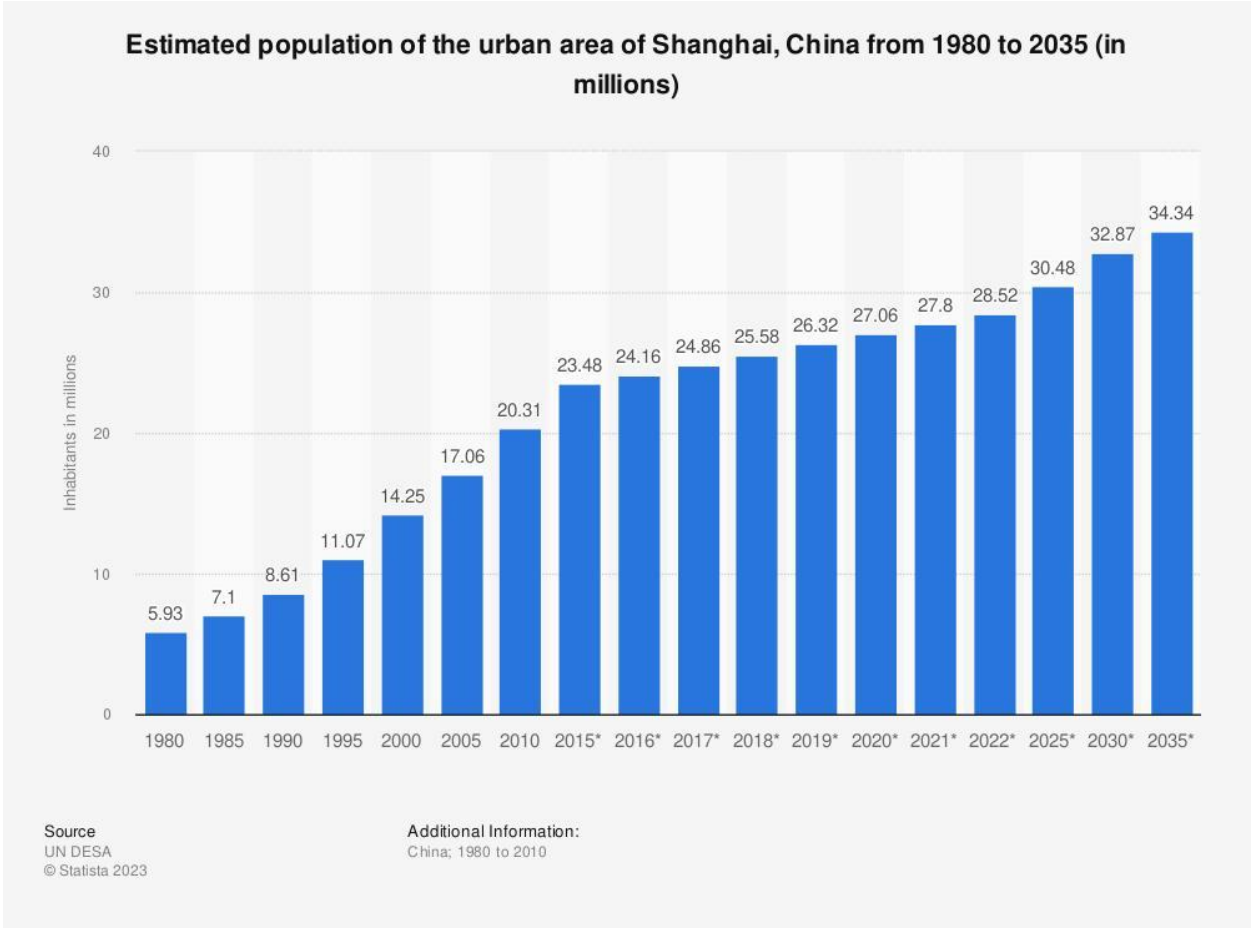
Since the early 1990s, Shanghai has experienced a meteoric rise, becoming one of Asia's major financial centers. The city's port, known for its bustling activity, has been recognized as the world's busiest container port. This remarkable growth mirrors the broader economic reforms and development of modern China.



5,500

The Yangzi River completes its journey to the Pacific at Shanghai, underscoring the city's strategic geographical importance.

Cultural Tapestry and Urban Growth

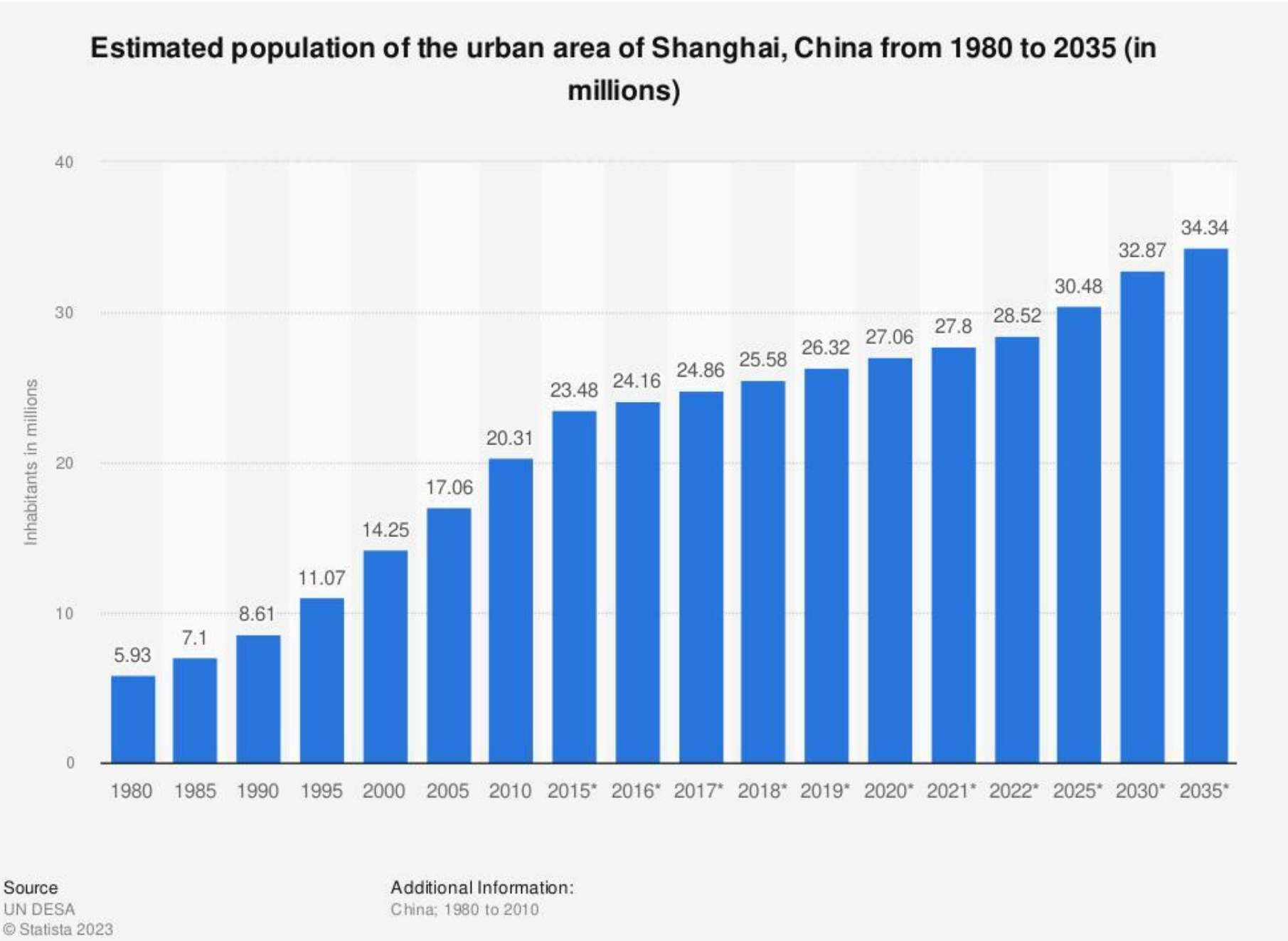


HISTORY of Shanghai

Period	Event
Ancient Times	Settlements dating back to 5000 B.C.
Spring and Autumn Period	Part of Kingdom of Wu
Warring States Period	Excavation of Huangpu River
Song Dynasty	Customs office established
Late Ming Dynasty	Major cotton and textile center
19th Century	Opened to European trade
Early 1990s	Economic reforms; financial center

Time Line

The chart presents the estimated population growth of the urban area of Shanghai, China from 1980 to 2035. Starting at 5.93 million in 1980, the population exhibits a consistent upward trend, reaching 11.07 million in 1995, 20.31 million in 2010, and 27.06 million in 2020. Projections for future years show a continued increase, with an estimated population of 30.48 million in 2025, 32.87 million in 2030, and 34.34 million in 2035.



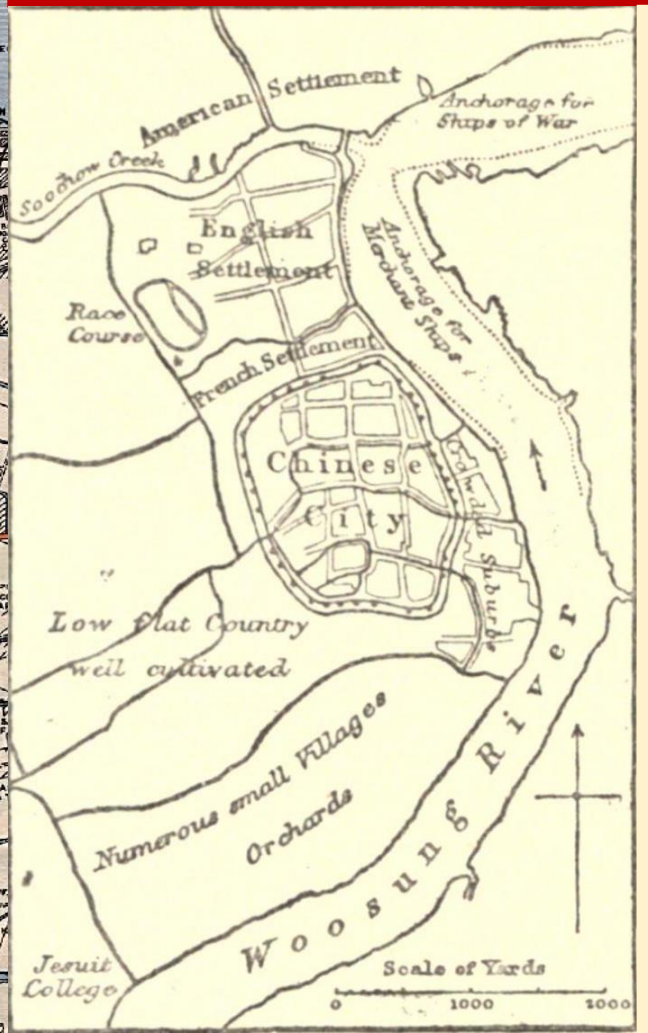
HISTORY of Shanghai

HISTORY of Shanghai

DESIGN SHANGHAI 设计上海

HISTORY of Shanghai

1933 map of Shanghai



Shanghai, c. 1886

The history of Shanghai spans over a thousand years and closely parallels the development of modern China. Originally a small agricultural village, Shanghai developed during the late Qing dynasty (1644–1912) as one of China's principal trading ports. Although nominally part of China, in practice foreign diplomats controlled the city under the policy of extraterritoriality. Since the economic reforms of the early 1990s the city has burgeoned to become one of Asia's major financial centers and the world's busiest container port.

Early Era

5th-7th c. CE - Fishing village develops where Suzhou Creek enters the Huangpu River.
751 CE - Area becomes part of Huating county.
976 CE - Longhua Temple rebuilt.
12th c. - Market town develops.
1216 - Jing'an Temple built.
1292 - Town becomes county seat.
1294 - Wen Miao (temple) active.
1554 - City walls constructed.
1732 - Customs office relocated to Shanghai from Songjiang.
1780 - Yu Garden opens.
1789 - Guyi Garden becomes communal property.

History of Shanghai Early Era

Around 6000 BCE, only the western part of the Shanghai region encompassing today's Qingpu, Songjiang and Jinshan districts were dry land formed by lacustrine silting from ancient Lake Tai. The modern Jiading, Minhang and Fengxian districts emerged around 1,000 BC while the downtown area remained underwater.

The earliest Neolithic settlements known in this area date to the Majiabang culture (5000–3300 BCE). This was overlapped by the Songze culture between around 3800–3300 BCE. In the lower stratum of the Songze excavation site in the modern-day Qingpu District, archaeologists found the prone skeleton of one of the Shanghai's earliest inhabitants—a 25-30-year-old male with an almost complete skull dated to the Majiabang era.

By the 4th and 5th centuries CE, during the Eastern Jin dynasty (317–420), a thriving fishing industry had developed along the Song River—now known as Suzhou Creek,—a tributary of the Huangpu River. Located some 12 miles (19 km) from the Yangtze River estuary, China's largest inland waterway, the creek was at that time known as the Hu (沪), a character that represents a fishing trap, of which there were a number in the river. The character Hu is still used as an abbreviation to denote the city, for example on car license plates. Qinglong Zhen (青龙镇; 苇龍鎮), the "Garrison of the Green Dragon", the first garrison in this area, was founded in 746 during the Tang dynasty (618–907) in what is now the Qingpu District of Shanghai. Five years later, Huating Zhèn (花亭镇; 華亭镇; 'Garrison of the Flower Temple') followed, demonstrating the growth of the region and its increasing political and geographical importance.

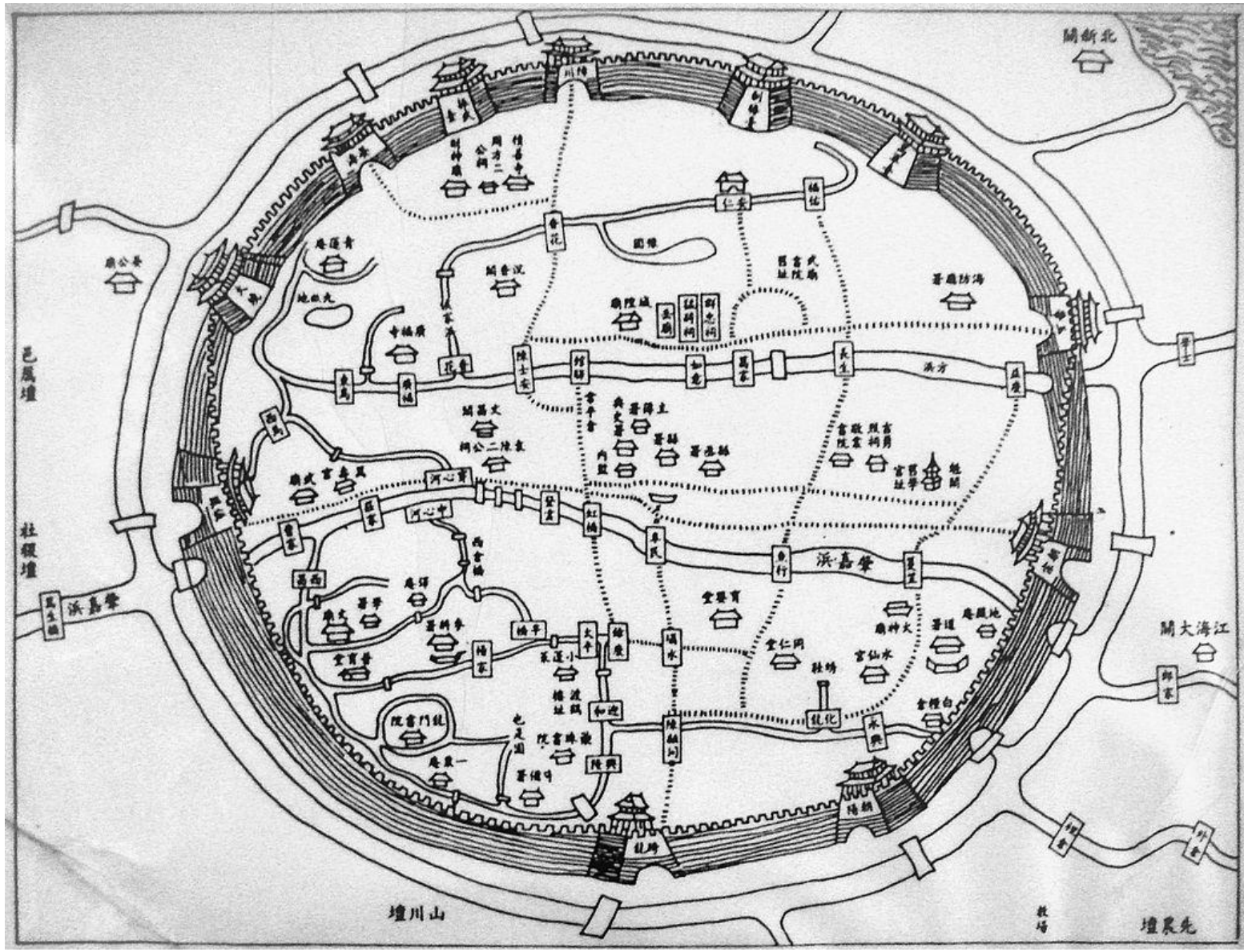
History of Shanghai

In 1074, Emperor Shenzong of Song, established a Marine Office and a Goods Control Bureau north-west of Huating Zhen at the approximate location of Shanghai's old city, adjacent to a ditch or pu (浦) that ran north into Suzhou Creek and allowed for the loading and unloading of freight.

Later on, the area's proximity to Hangzhou, the capital of the Southern Song dynasty (1127-1279), proved beneficial. Along with its commercial activities, Qinglong Zhen became a military and naval base and by the early 12th century a Superintendent of Foreign Trade was established in the settlement to supervise trade and tax collections across five counties. As a result, the flourishing and prosperous town earn the sobriquet "Little Hangzhou.

According to official government sources, Shanghai first became a city in 1291 during the Yuan dynasty (1271–1368). At this time, five of Huating Zhen's villages were amalgamated to form a new Shanghai County (上海县; 上海縣; Shànghǎi Xiàn) on the site of the modern city centre. This new settlement had a population of about 300,000 with many engaged in the shipping trade.

History of Shanghai



Map of the Old City of Shanghai

History of Shanghai Ming Dynasty

By the early 15th century, Shanghai had become important enough for Ming dynasty engineers to begin dredging the Huangpu River (also known as Shen). In 1553, a city wall was built around the Old Town (Nanshi) as a defense against the depredations of the Wokou (Japanese pirates). Shanghai had its first contact with the Jesuits in 1603 when the Shanghai scholar-bureaucrat Xu Guangqi was baptized by Jesuit priest Matteo Ricci.[10] Xu later bequeathed some of his land in Shanghai, today's Xujiahui, meaning Xu family village, to the Catholic Church. By the end of the Ming dynasty in 1644, Shanghai had become a major cotton and textile center with a population that would soon reach 200,000.

Qing dynasty

During the late Qing dynasty, Shanghai's economy began to rival that of the traditionally larger market at Suzhou. In the 18th and early 19th centuries, exports of cotton, silk, and fertilizer reached as far as Polynesia and Persia.

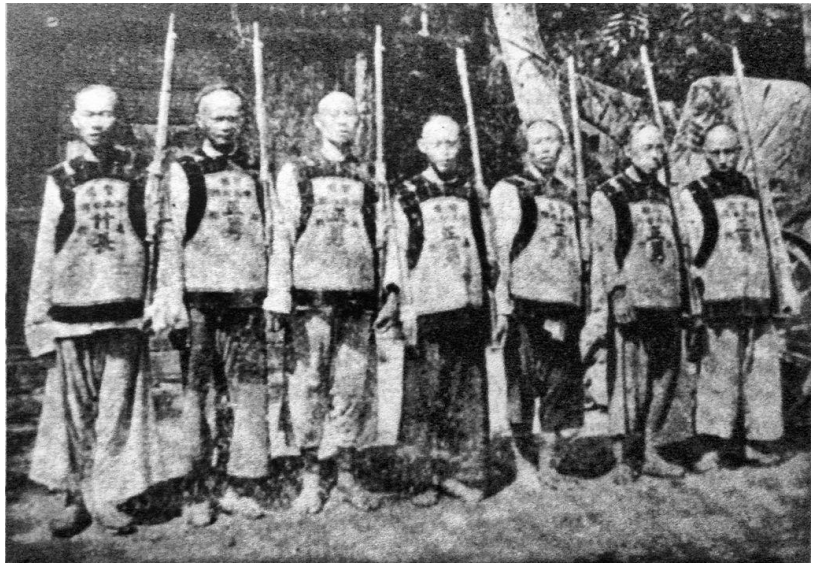
In 1832, the East India Company explored Shanghai and the Yangzi River as a potential trading center for tea, silk, and opium, but were rebuffed by local officials. Chinese attempts to prohibit the opium trade into China led to the First Opium War (1839–1842) with the United Kingdom; the Treaty of Nanjing, which concluded the war with a British victory, opened up five treaty ports in China to British merchants, including Shanghai. Similar treaties were quickly signed with other Western nations, and French, American and German merchants joined their British counterparts in establishing a presence in Shanghai, residing in sovereign concessions where they were not subject to Chinese laws.

History of Shanghai

In 1832, the East India Company explored Shanghai and the Yangzi River as a potential trading center for tea, silk, and opium, but were rebuffed by local officials. Chinese attempts to prohibit the opium trade into China led to the First Opium War (1839–1842) with the United Kingdom; the Treaty of Nanjing, which concluded the war with a British victory, opened up five treaty ports in China to British merchants, including Shanghai. Similar treaties were quickly signed with other Western nations, and French, American and German merchants joined their British counterparts in establishing a presence in Shanghai, residing in sovereign concessions where they were not subject to Chinese laws. The British established their concession in 1845, the Americans in 1848 in Hongkou, north of Suzhou Creek, and the French set up their concession in 1849 west of the old Chinese city and south of the British Concession. In 1846, Peter Richards founded Richards' Hotel, the first western hotel in China. It would later become the Astor House. In 1850, the first English-language newspaper in Shanghai, the North China Herald, was launched.

The Taiping Rebellion was the largest of a number of widespread rebellions against the hugely unpopular Qing regime. In 1853, Shanghai was occupied by a triad offshoot of the rebels called the Small Swords Society. The fighting devastated much of the countryside but left the foreign settlements untouched.

Guards of Shanghai Old City



History of Shanghai

Gun transportation at Shanghai Jiangnan Arsenal (上海江南制造兵工厂), during the Self-Strengthening Movement

In 1854 a group of Western businessmen met and formed the Shanghai Municipal Council to organise road repairs, refuse clearance and tax collection across the concessions. In 1863 the American concession (land fronting the Huangpu River to the north-east of Suzhou Creek) officially joined the British Settlement (stretching from Yang-ching-pang Creek to Suzhou Creek) to become the Shanghai International Settlement. Its waterfront became the internationally famous Bund. The Shanghai French Concession, to the west of the old town, remained independent and the Chinese retained control over the original walled city and the area surrounding the foreign enclaves. By the late-1860s Shanghai's official governing body had been practically transferred from the individual concessions to the Shanghai Municipal Council.

History of Shanghai

Jardine's attempt to construct the Woosung "Road" railway in 1876 – China's first – proved initially successful until the death of a soldier on the tracks prompted the Chinese government to demand its nationalization. Upon the last payment in 1877, the local viceroy ordered the profitable railway dismantled and removed to Taiwan. The telegraph that had been strung along the line of the railway – also China's first – was, however, allowed to remain in operation.

By the mid-1880s, the Shanghai Municipal Council had a practical monopoly over a large part of the city's services. It bought up all the local gas-suppliers, electricity producers and water-companies. In the early 20th century, it took control over all non-private rickshaws and the Settlement tramways. It also regulated opium sales and prostitution until their banning in 1918 and 1920 respectively.

The Treaty of Shimonoseki, which ended the First Sino-Japanese War, saw Japan emerge as an additional foreign power in Shanghai. Japan built the first factories in Shanghai,[citation needed] which were soon followed by other foreign powers. The Chinese defeat also spurred reformers within the Qing government to modernize more quickly, leading to the reëstablishment of the Songhu Railway and its expansion into the Shanghai–Nanjing Railway.

History of Shanghai

Republic of China

The 1911 Xinhai Revolution, spurred in part by actions against the native-owned railways around Shanghai, led to the establishment of the Republic of China. During that time, Shanghai became the focal point of many activities that would eventually shape modern China.

In 1936, Shanghai was one of the largest cities in the world with 3 million inhabitants. Of those, only 35,000-50,000 were of European origin, but these controlled half the city under the unequal treaties that provided extraterritoriality until 1943. Many White Russians fled to China after the 1917 Russian Revolution, trickling to Shanghai along the 1920s. The number of people with Russian origins was about 35,000 by the 1930s, well exceeding number of other people with European origin. These Shanghai Russians were sometimes poorly regarded by westerners, as their general poverty led them to take jobs considered unsuitable for Europeans, including prostitution. However, among Russian emigration was layered, also including several well-to-do members. Russian artists dominated Shanghai's artistic life almost single-handedly. Many Jewish refugees from Nazi Germany arrived in the 1930s.

The city was thus divided between its more European western half and the more traditionally Chinese eastern half. New inventions like electricity and trams were quickly introduced, and Westerners helped transform Shanghai into a metropolis. British and American businessmen made a great deal of money in trade and finance, and Germans used Shanghai as a base for investing in China. Shanghai accounted for half of the imports and exports of China. The western part of Shanghai grew to a size four times larger than the Chinese part had been in the early 20th century.

History of Shanghai

The city was thus divided between its more European western half and the more traditionally Chinese eastern half. New inventions like electricity and trams were quickly introduced, and Westerners helped transform Shanghai into a metropolis. British and American businessmen made a great deal of money in trade and finance, and Germans used Shanghai as a base for investing in China. Shanghai accounted for half of the imports and exports of China. The western part of Shanghai grew to a size four times larger than the Chinese part had been in the early 20th century.

European and American inhabitants of Shanghai called themselves the Shanghailanders. After problems during its initial few years, the Public Garden north of the Bund – China's first public park and today's Huangpu Park – was for decades reserved for the foreign nationals and forbidden to Chinese natives. The International Settlement was built in the British style with a large racetrack at the site of today's People's Square. A new class emerged, the compradors, which mixed with the local landlords to form a new class, a Chinese bourgeoisie. The compradors were indispensable mediators for the western companies. Many compradors were on the leading edge of the movement to modernize China. Shanghai was then the biggest financial city in East Asia.

History of Shanghai

Chinese society was divided into native place associations or provincial guilds. These guilds defended the interests of traders from shared hometowns. They had their own dress codes and sub-cultures. Chinese government was hardly organized, for the foreign governments controlled the economy. Instead, society was controlled by the native place associations. The Guangdong native place associations represented the skilled workers of Shanghai. These native place associations belonged to the top of Shanghainese society. The Ningbo and Jiangsu native place associations were the most numerous. They represented the common workers. Some came from the north of China. They were on the bottom rung of the social ladder. Many of them were forced to work as seasonal workers or even mobsters.

During the 1920s and 1930s Shanghai became known as "The Paris of the East, the New York of the West". Shanghai was made a special city in 1927, and a municipality in May 1930. The city's industrial and financial power increased, because the merchants were in control of the city, while the rest of China was divided among warlords.

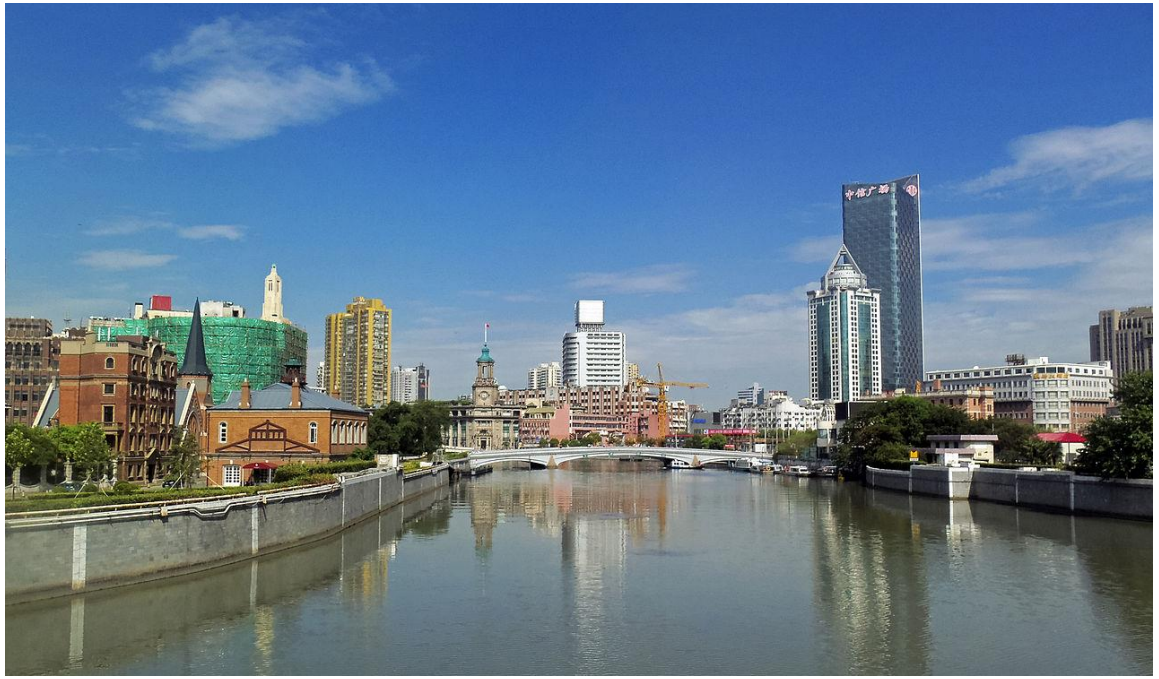
Artistically, Shanghai became the hub for three new art forms: Chinese cinema, Chinese animation, and Chinese popular music. Other forms of entertainment included Lianhuanhua comic books. The architectural style at the time was modeled after British and American designs. Many of the grandest-scale buildings on The Bund – such as Shanghai Club, the Asia Building and the HSBC Building – were constructed or renovated at this time. The city created a distinct image that separated it from all other Chinese cities that had come before it.

History of Shanghai

The Shanghai massacre of 12 April 1927, the April 12 Purge or the April 12 Incident as it is commonly known in China, was the violent suppression of Chinese Communist Party (CCP) organizations and leftist elements in Shanghai by forces supporting General Chiang Kai-shek and conservative factions in the Kuomintang (Chinese Nationalist Party or KMT). Following the incident, conservative KMT elements carried out a full-scale purge of communists in all areas under their control, and violent suppression occurred in Guangzhou and Changsha. The purge led to an open split between left-wing and right-wing factions in the KMT, with Chiang Kai-shek establishing himself as the leader of the right-wing faction based in Nanjing, in opposition to the original left-wing KMT government based in Wuhan, which was led by Wang Jingwei. By 15 July 1927, the Wuhan regime had expelled the Communists in its ranks, effectively— ending the First United Front, a working alliance of both the KMT and CCP under the tutelage of Comintern agents. For the rest of 1927, the CCP would fight to regain power, beginning the Autumn Harvest Uprising. With the failure and the crushing of the Guangzhou Uprising at Guangzhou however, the power of the Communists was largely diminished, unable to launch another major urban offensive.

Communists being rounded up during the purges

History of Shanghai



The city was also the center of national and international opium smuggling during the 1920s. In the 1930s, "The Great World" amusement palace was a place where opium, prostitution and gambling came together under the leadership of gangster Huang Jinrong also known as "Pockmarked Huang". Huang was the highest-ranked Chinese detective in the French Concession Police (FCP) and employed Green Gang (Qing Bang) leader Du Yuesheng as his gambling and opium enforcer. The Green Gang became a major influence in the Shanghai International Settlement, with the Commissioner of the Shanghai Municipal Police reporting that corruption associated with the trade had affected a large proportion of his force. An extensive crackdown in 1925 simply displaced the focus of the trade to the neighboring French Concession.

History of Shanghai

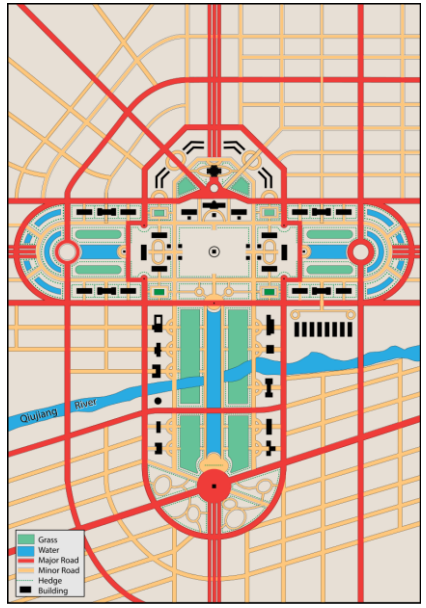
Meanwhile, traditional division of society by native place associations was falling apart. The new working classes were not prepared to listen to the bosses of the same native place associations during the 1910s. Resentment against the foreign presence in Shanghai rose among both the entrepreneurs and the workers of Shanghai. In 1919, protests by the May Fourth Movement against the Treaty of Versailles led to the rise of a new group of philosophers like Chen Duxiu and Hu Shih who challenged Chinese traditionalism with new ideologies. Books like New Youth disseminated the new school of thought, while crime and warlord banditry convinced many that the existing government was largely ineffective.[citation needed] In this atmosphere, the Chinese Communist Party was founded in Shanghai in 1921.

The Nationalist leader Chiang Kai-shek and the Shanghailanders entered into an informal alliance with the Green Gang, which acted against the Communists and organized labor unions. The nationalists had cooperated with gang leaders since the revolution. Although sporadic fighting between gangsters and communists had occurred previously, many communists were killed in a major surprise attack during the April 12 Incident in the Chinese-administered part of Shanghai. Suspected leftists were shot on sight, so that many – including Zhou Enlai – fled the city.

In the late 1920s and early '30s, large residential areas were built north of the foreign concessions. These residential areas were modern, with good roads and parking lots for automobiles. A new Chinese port was built, which could compete with the Shanghailanders' ports. Chiang Kai-shek continuously demanded large amounts of money from the financial world in Shanghai.

History of Shanghai

Supported by the progressive native place associations, Chiang Kai-shek's rule turned increasingly autocratic. The power of the gangsters rose in the early 1930s, especially the power of the Green Gang leader Du Yuesheng who started his own native place association. Chiang Kai-shek chose to cooperate with gangsters in order to maintain his grip on Chinese society. This meant that the gangsters remained middlemen during the rule of the nationalists, controlling society by frequently organizing strikes. Mobsters stormed the Shanghai Stock Exchange to gain control over it. No one interfered: the police because they had been dominated by the mobsters since 1919, the Shanghailanders because it was an internal Chinese affair, and the nationalists because they were trying to break the power of the entrepreneurs. The entrepreneurs were forced to make a deal after a second raid.



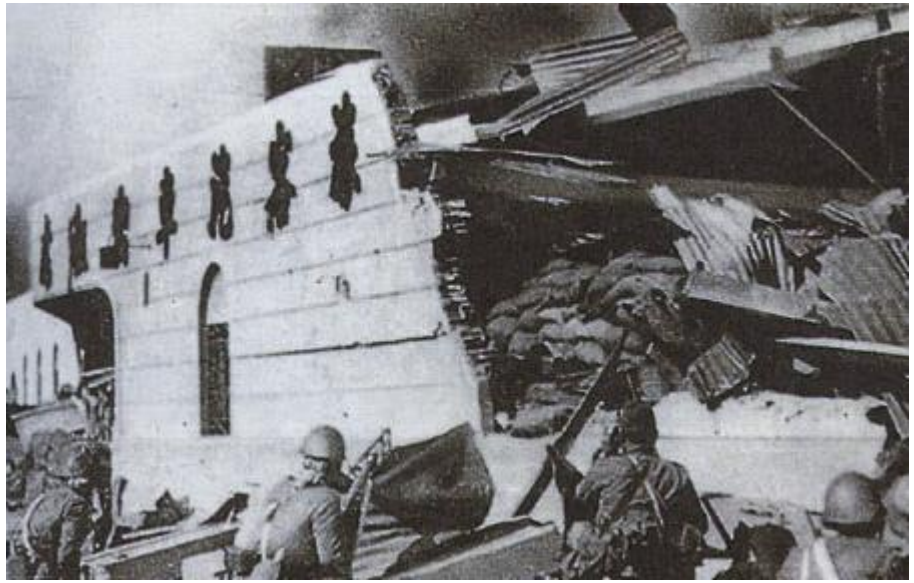
The Greater Shanghai Plan (simplified Chinese: 大上海计划; traditional Chinese: 大上海計劃; pinyin: Dà Shànghǎi Jìhuà) was a 1927 plan for the city of Shanghai, China, drawn up by the Nationalist Government of the Republic of China in Nanjing. It was presented at the 123rd meeting of the Shanghai City Government in July 1929 and as one of its provisions allocated 7,000 mu (~4.6 km2) in the modern day Jiangwan Subdistrict of Shanghai's Yangpu District[A] for the construction of a government headquarters and administration centre. Had it been completed, the government headquarters building would have stood close to the junction of today's Hengren Road (恒仁路) and the Qingyuan Ring Road (清源环路)

History of Shanghai

End of Old Shanghai (1937–1945)

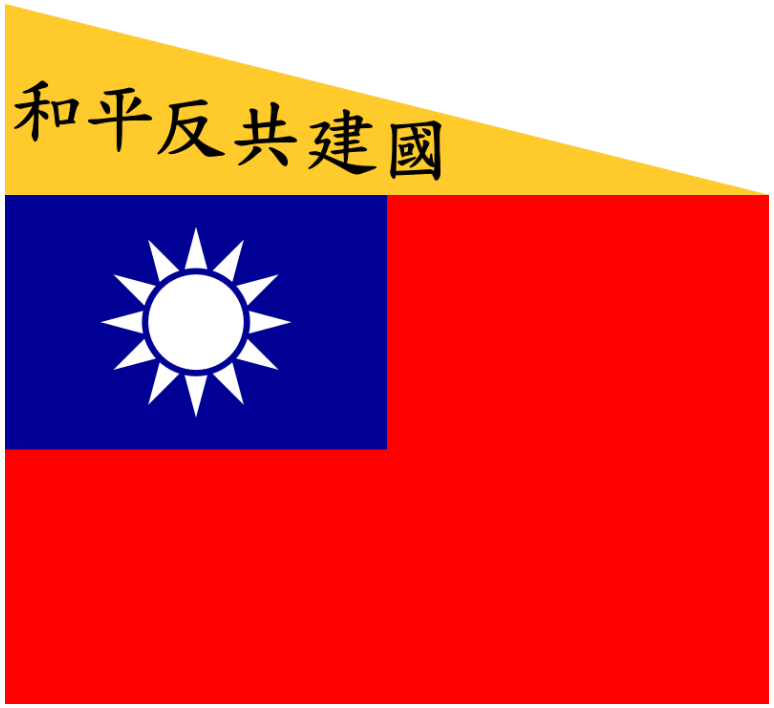
World War II and the Japanese Occupation

The Imperial Japanese Navy Air Service bombed Shanghai on January 28, 1932, nominally to crush Chinese student protests against the Japanese occupation of Manchuria. The Chinese fought back in what was known as the January 28 Incident. The two sides fought to a standstill and a ceasefire was brokered in May.



During the Second Sino-Japanese War, the Chinese-controlled parts of the city fell after the 1937 Battle of Shanghai (known in China as the Battle of Songhu). The foreign concessions entered what became known as the "Solitary Island" period. Many foreign institutions, such as banks, continued operating in this areas. With the beginning of the Pacific War, Japan occupied the foreign areas of Shanghai on 8 December 1941.
It seized most of the banks in these areas of Shanghai and declared that the Nationalist currency fabi had to be exchanged for bank notes of the Wang Jingwei regime.

History of Shanghai



The Wang Jingwei regime, officially the Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China (Chinese: 中華民國國民政府; pinyin: Zhōnghuá Mínguó Guómín Zhèngfǔ) was a puppet state of the Empire of Japan in eastern China. It existed alongside the Nationalist government of the Republic of China under Chiang Kai-shek, which was fighting Japan along with the other Allies of World War II. The country functioned as a dictatorship under Wang Jingwei, formerly a high-ranking official of the Nationalist Kuomintang (KMT). The region it administered was initially seized by Japan during the late 1930s at the beginning of the Second Sino-Japanese War.

Wang, a rival of Chiang Kai-shek and member of the pro-peace faction of the KMT, defected to the Japanese side and formed a collaborationist government in occupied Nanjing in 1940, as well as a concurrent collaborationist Kuomintang that ruled the new government. The new state claimed the entirety of China (outside the Japanese puppet state of Manchukuo) during its existence, portraying itself as the legitimate inheritors of the Xinhai Revolution and Sun Yat-sen's legacy as opposed to Chiang's government in Chongqing, but effectively only Japanese-occupied territory was under its direct control. Its international recognition was limited to other members of the Anti-Comintern Pact, of which it was a signatory.

History of Shanghai

Tensions within the city led to a wave of assassinations against Chinese officials who worked with the Japanese authorities: during January and February, 1939, 16 pro-Japanese officials and businessmen were assassinated by Chinese resistance organizations.

Shanghai suffered less than many other cities during World War II, and the Japanese occupiers attempted to maintain many aspects of life as they had been before. The Shanghai Race Club reopened soon after the occupation and continued to host races throughout the war, even after most British and American Shanghai residents were interned. The races continued as late as August, 1945.

During World War II, the extraterritoriality of the foreign concessions provided a haven for visa-less European refugees. It was, along with Francoist Spain, the only location in the world unconditionally open to Jews at the time. However, under pressure from their ally Nazi Germany, the Japanese removed the Jews in late 1941 to what became known as the Shanghai ghetto, where hunger and infectious diseases such as dysentery became rife.

The foreign population rose from 35,000 in 1936 to 150,000 in 1942 (Jewish immigration was 20000-25000 from 1933 to 1941). The Japanese were still harsher on belligerent nationals: Britons, Americans and the Dutch. These slowly lost their privileges and had to wear letters – B, A, or N – when walking in public places; their villas were turned into brothels and gambling houses.

History of Shanghai

End of the Foreign Concessions
Following the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Japanese ended all foreign concessions in Shanghai except for the French. This state of affairs was conceded by an Anglo-Chinese Friendship Treaty in 1943.[clarification needed] The French themselves ceded their privileges in 1946 following the end of World War II.

Tightened Communist rule (1949–1980s)

Towards the end of the Chinese Civil War on May 27, 1949, Shanghai came under Communist control. Although the Republic of China Army vowed to make the city "China's Stalingrad" and the local population supported the Kuomintang, it surrendered to Chen Yi's People's Liberation Army forces with minimal resistance.

One of the first actions taken in the Chinese Communist Revolution was to kill people considered counter-revolutionaries. Places such as the Canidrome were transformed from elegant ballrooms to mass execution facilities. This included the mass arrest of thousands of vagrants, criminals, and rickshaw drivers beginning in December 1949, alongside a broader crackdown on gambling and prostitution. This reality has been largely censored, despite numerous western texts describing the hostile takeover following the arrival of the People's Liberation Army. Most foreign firms moved their offices from Shanghai to Hong Kong, specifically North Point, whose Eastern District became known as "Little Shanghai" Although the Communists initially tried to allow the city relative autonomy, its economy declined due to a Taiwanese blockade and Communist restrictions on foreign trade.

History of Shanghai

Shanghai was, along with Beijing, the only former ROC municipality not merged into neighboring provinces over the next decade. Shanghai then underwent a series of changes in the boundaries of its subdivisions. During the 1950s and 1960s, Shanghai became an industrial center and center for revolutionary leftism. During the mid-1980s, Guangdong province paid nearly no taxes to the central government and thus was perceived as fiscally expendable.

History of Shanghai

Economic and cultural rebound (1990s–Present)

Although political power in Shanghai has traditionally been seen as a stepping stone to higher positions within the PRC central government,[citation needed] the city's modern transformation really did not begin until the third generation General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Jiang Zemin came to power in 1989. Along with his premier Zhu Rongji, Jiang represented the politically right-of-center "Shanghai clique", and began reducing the tax burden on Shanghai. Encouraging both foreign and domestic investment, he sought to promote the city – particularly the Lujiazui area of Pudong – as the economic hub of East Asia and gateway to the Chinese interior. Since that time, Shanghai has led China's overall development and experienced continuous economic growth of between 9–15% annually – arguably at the expense of Hong Kong. Shanghai is China's largest and greatest commercial and industrial city. With 0.1% of the land area of the country, it supplies over 12% of the municipal revenue and handles more than a quarter of total trade passing through China's ports. Its year 2010 population, according to China's latest census, was 23.02 million and represented an increase of 6.61 million from the 2000 census. The average size of a family in Shanghai declined to fewer than three people during the 1990s, and it is clear that most of Shanghai's population growth is driven by migration rather than natural factors based on high birth and fertility rates. Shanghai has for many years had the lowest birth rate in China, a rate lower than large American cities such as New York.

The rapid growth in population, factories and motor vehicles has generated environmental issues. Experts say the chief problems involve air and water pollution and the accumulation of solid wastes.

History of Shanghai Time Line

1842
19 June: Shanghai taken by British forces.
Shanghai opens to foreigners per Treaty of Nanking.
1843 Captain George Balfour appointed British consul.
1845
David Sassoon & Sons in business.
British settlement established on outskirts of Old City.
1846 - Richards' Hotel and Restaurant in business.
1849 - French Concession granted.
1850
North-China Herald newspaper begins publication.
Collège Saint Ignace founded.
1851 - Jardine, Matheson & Co. branch built.
1853
Small Swords Society occupies Old City.
April: Shanghai Volunteer Corps organized.
1854
Imperial Maritime Custom Offices installed.
Shanghai Municipal Council formed by westerners.
1855 - Shanghai Race Club founded.
1856 - Wills' Bridge constructed.
1857 - Royal Asiatic Society North-China Branch established.
1859 - Astor House Hotel in business.
1860
August: Taiping rebels unsuccessfully attempt to take city.
New Northern Gate built into city wall.
1861
Battle of Shanghai (1861).
Correspondent's Club formed by British residents.
1862
American settlement established.
Saint Joseph's Church consecrated.
1863 - Hongkou becomes part of American Concession.
1865
Kiangnan Arsenal and Long Men College established.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation branch opens.
British Supreme Court for China established.
Gas lighting introduced.
1866 - Butterfield & Swire in business.
1868 - Musee de Zikawei founded.
1869 - Holy Trinity Church consecrated; designed by George Gilbert Scott.

History of Shanghai Time Line

1871 - August: Typhoon.
1872 - Shen Bao newspaper begins publication.
1874
Rickshaws introduced.
Natural history museum established by Royal Asiatic Society North-China Branch.
1876 - Woosung Railway begins operating.
1881 - Population: 302,767
1882
Jade Buddha Temple founded.
Electricity introduced.
1884 - Dianshizhai-huabao (magazine) begins publication.
1889 - Ostasiatischer Lloyd newspaper begins publication.
1895 - Population: 411,753.
1896 - Nanyang Public School and Consulate-General of Russia in Shanghai established.
1897 - 22 June: British nationals conduct jubilee events.
1898
Songhu Railway begins operating.
Bubbling Well cemetery established.

1900s
1901 - Hardoon & Company in business.
1905 - Kiangnan Shipyard and Fudan College established.
1907 - Waibaidu Bridge constructed.
1908
Nanjing-Shanghai Railway, Shanghai South railway station, Palace Hotel, and New Stage built.
Electric tram begins operating.
Art exhibit held in Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company building.
Hongkou cinema opens.
1909
Shanghai railway station and Shanghai Industrial College established.
Shanghai–Hangzhou Railway begins operating.
New gates built into city wall.
1910
St. Ignatius Cathedral and Shanghai Club Building constructed.
Shanghai Oil Painting Institute, and Eastern City Women's Art School founded.
1912 - Old City walls dismantled.
1913 - Shanghai Art School, Women's Art and Embroidery Institute,[10] and Xinmin Theater Research Society founded.
1914 - Trolleybus begins operating along Fokein Road.
1916 - Asia Building and Union Building constructed on The Bund.
1917
Millard's Review of the Far East begins publication.
Sincere Department Store branch in business.

History of Shanghai Time Line

1920 - Shanghai Mint established.
1921
July: Chinese Communist Party founded during meeting in Xintiandi.
Mingxing Film Company founded.
1923
Hongqiao Airport in operation.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation building constructed.
1924 - General Post Office Building and North China Daily News Building constructed.
1925
30 May: Protest quashed; May Thirtieth Movement launched.
Shanghai East Library opens.
Tianyi Film Company in business.
Institute of Chartered Accountants organized.
1927
Shanghai Commune of 1927 active.
12 April: Shanghai massacre of 1927.
7 July: Huang Fu becomes mayor.
Shanghai Conservatory of Music founded.
Customs House, Zhapu Road Bridge, and Ohel Moishe Synagogue built.
City becomes a special municipality.
1928 - Fahua District becomes part of city.

1929
Chang Ch'ün becomes mayor.
Shanghai Stock Exchange formed.
Xinmin Po and Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury newspapers begin publication.
Sassoon House built.
1930s
1930 - Nanking Theatre founded.
1932
January 28 Incident
January: Wu Tiecheng becomes mayor.
Grand Theatre rebuilt.
1933 - Paramount Ballroom opens.
1934 - Shanghai Joint Savings Society Building constructed.
1935
EWO Brewery Ltd. in business.
Sheshan Basilica and Broadway Mansions built.
1937
April: Yu Hung-Chun becomes mayor.
13 August - 26 November: Battle of Shanghai; Japanese occupation begins.
26 October - 1 November: Defense of Sihang Warehouse.
Bank of China Building constructed.

History of Shanghai Time Line

1938 - Wen Hui Bao newspaper begins publication.
1939 - Shanghai Jewish Chronicle begins publication.
1940s
1940 - November: Chen Gongbo becomes mayor.
1943 - British and American concessions end.[citation needed]
1944 - December: Zhou Fohai becomes mayor.
1945
Japanese occupation ends.
August: K. C. Wu becomes mayor.
City divided into 30 administrative districts.
Shanghai Theatre Academy established.
1946 - French concession ends.
1947 – Constitution of the Republic of China passes.
1949
Rao Shushi becomes Shanghai Party Committee Secretary.
May: Chen Yi becomes mayor.
May–June: Shanghai Campaign.
Jiefang Daily newspaper begins publication.
Shanghai Film Studio founded.
October: Proclamation of the People's Republic of China.
Shanghai residents find refuge on the island of Taiwan with some fleeing to Hong Kong.

1950
Chen Yi becomes Party Committee Secretary.
Shanghai Women's Federation founded
1951 - Shanghai Shenhua Football Club formed.
1952 - Shanghai Museum, Shanghai Banking School, and Shanghai Chinese Orchestra founded.
1953 - Population: 6,204,417.
1954
Ke Qingshi becomes Party Committee Secretary.
Shanghai Zoo and Shanghai Teachers Training College established.
Jing'an Park developed.
1955
Shanghai Exhibition Centre completed
Hongkou Stadium opens.
Shanghai Internal Combustion Engine Components Company in business.
1956 - Shanghai Natural History Museum established.
1958
Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences founded.
Ke Qingshi becomes mayor.
Baoshan, Fengxian, Jiadang, Jinshan, Qingpu, Songjiang districts and Chongming County become part of city.
1959 - Drunken Bai Garden opens.

History of Shanghai Time Line

1960 - Shanghai Institute of Foreign Languages established.
1961 - Yu Garden opens.
1964 - Population: 10,816,500.
1965
Chen Pixian becomes CPC Party chief.
Cao Diqiu becomes mayor.
Cucumber Lane renovated.
1966 - Cultural Revolution begins.
1967
Shanghai People's Commune active.
Zhang Chunqiao becomes mayor.
1970s
1970
One Strike-Three Anti Campaign.
Population: 10,820,000.
1971 - Zhang Chunqiao becomes Party Committee Secretary.
1972 - Richard Nixon visits city.
1974 - Shanghai Botanical Garden established.
1976 - Su Zhenhua becomes Party Committee Secretary.
1978 - Shanghai Translation Publishing House founded.
1979
Peng Chong becomes Party Committee Secretary.
Sister city relationship established with San Francisco, USA.

1980
Shanghai Bar Association founded
Chen Guodong becomes Party Committee Secretary.
1981 - Wang Daohan becomes mayor.
1982 - Population: 6,292,960 city; 11,859,700 (urban agglomeration)
1983 - Shanghai History & Cultural Relics Showroom opens.
1984 - Shanghai University of Political Science and Law founded.
1985
Rui Xingwen becomes Party Committee Secretary.
Jiang Zemin becomes mayor.
Shanghai Daoist Association established
Wenhui Book Review begins publication.
1987 - Jiang Zemin becomes Party Committee Secretary.
1988
Zhu Rongji becomes mayor.
Jin Jiang Tower built.
1989 Protests.
Zhu Rongji becomes Party Committee Secretary.
1990 - Population: 13,341,900.
1991
Nanpu Bridge and Yangpu Bridge open.
Wu Bangguo becomes Party Committee Secretary.

HISTORY of Shanghai

History of Shanghai Time Line

Huang Ju becomes mayor.
The Chinese Republic on Taiwan unofficially abandoned the claims to Shanghai after amending the constitution.
1992 - Shanghai Star newspaper begins publication.
1993
Pudong Special Economic Zone established.
Shanghai Metro begins operation.
Shanghai International Film Festival begins.
1994
Huang Ju becomes Party Committee Secretary.
Oriental Pearl Tower constructed in Lujiazui.
Australian Chamber of Commerce Shanghai established.
1995
Xu Kuangdi becomes mayor.
Dajing Ge Pavilion museum opens
1996
Shanghai Library building opens.
Shanghai Biennale art exhibit begins.
Yan'an Elevated Road and King Tower built.
Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai established.
1997 - Xupu Bridge opens.

1998
Shanghai Grand Theatre opens.
Jin Mao Tower, Shanghai Sen Mao International Building, Shanghai Futures Building, and Lippo Plaza built.
1999
Shanghai Pudong International Airport begins operating.
Shanghai Century Publishing Group established.
Shanghai Daily newspaper begins publication.
Shanghai public transport card launched.
2000
International Ocean Shipping Building, World Finance Tower, and Bank of China Tower constructed.
Fireworks Festival begins.
Population: 16,407,700.
2001
Chen Liangyu becomes mayor.
Plaza 66 and Pudong International Information Port built.
Shanghai Film Group Corporation in business.
Benelux Business Association established.
2002
Chen Liangyu becomes Party Committee Secretary.
Shanghai Ocean Aquarium and Super Brand Mall open.
Shanghai Fashion Week begins.
Shanghai Golden Eagles baseball team formed.

History of Shanghai Time Line

2003
Han Zheng becomes mayor.
Lupu Bridge opens.
Tomorrow Square, Shanghai Dong Hai Plaza, Aurora Plaza, and Raffles Square built.
Nanhui New City construction begins.
2004
Shanghai Maglev Train begins operating.
Shanghai Railway Museum and Shanghai International Circuit open.
Chinese Grand Prix begins.
2005
Shanghai Institute of Visual Art and Shanghai City Symphonic Orchestra established.
Donghai Bridge, Shimao International Plaza, Grand Gateway Shanghai, Longemont Shanghai, Citigroup Tower, and Bank of Shanghai Headquarters built.
Shanghai Oriental Art Center and Qi Zhong Stadium inaugurated.
2006
Han Zheng becomes Party Committee Secretary.
Shanghai pension scandal.
Island6 Art Center opens.
Chenghuang Miao (temple) restored.
PLA Unit 61398 active

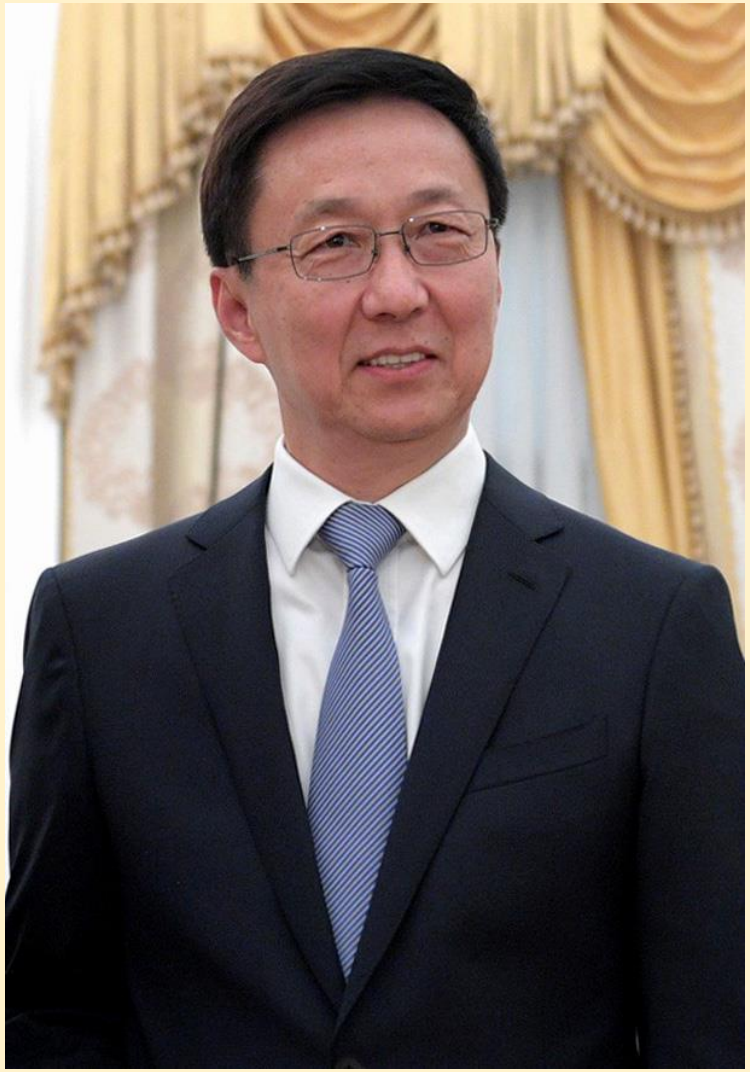
2007
Xi Jinping becomes Party Committee Secretary, succeeded by Yu Zhengsheng.
Oasis Skyway Garden Hotel built.
2008 - Shanghai World Financial Center, One Lujiazui, and Zhongrong Jasper Tower built.
2009
Shanghai Pride begins.
Shanghai Yangtze River Tunnel and Bridge and Happy Valley (amusement park) open.
Shanghai Masters tennis tournament held.
2010s
2010
Expo 2010 Shanghai China (world expo) held.
Shanghai Arena opens.
Minpu Bridge and Shanghai Wheelock Square built.
15 November: Fire on Jiaozhou Road, Jing'an District.
Population: 23,019,148.
2011
Beijing–Shanghai High-Speed Railway begins operating.
Huamin King Tower built.

History of Shanghai Time Line

2012
November: Han Zheng becomes Party Committee Secretary.
December: Yang Xiong becomes mayor.
Power Station of Art opens.
Turkish Chamber of Commerce established.

2014
31 December: 2014 Shanghai stampede

2016
June 16: Shanghai Disneyland Park opened.
2017
26 April : Shanghai Tower officially opened its sightseeing deck to the public.
10 June: Protest against changes to housing regulations by the municipal authorities on Nanjing Road



Han Zheng